AD	

Award Number: DAMD17-00-1-0097

TITLE: Treatment Decisions in Localized Prostate Cancer:

Patient, Partner, and Physician

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Katrina Armstrong, M.D., MSCE

CONTRACTING ORGANIZATION: University of Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

REPORT DATE: April 2002

TYPE OF REPORT: Annual

PREPARED FOR: U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command

Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5012

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT: Approved for Public Release;

Distribution Unlimited

The views, opinions and/or findings contained in this report are those of the author(s) and should not be construed as an official Department of the Army position, policy or decision unless so designated by other documentation.

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved OMB No. 074-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing this collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Buddet, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503

	Project (0704-0188), washington, DC 20503		
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank) 2. REPORT DATE 3. REPORT TYPE AND			
April 2002 Annual (15 Ma:		01 - 14 Mar 02) 5. FUNDING NUMBERS	
Treatment Decisions in Localized Prostate Cancer: Patient,			DAMD17-00-1-0097
Partner, and Physician			Dialibar, do a dos.
larener, and mystora.	•		
6. AUTHOR(S)			
Katrina Armstrong, M.D	O., MSCE		
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION I	NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION
University of Pennsylv			REPORT NUMBER
Philadelphia, Pennsylv			
E-Mail: karmstro@mail.med.upenn	.edu		
O CRONCORING (MONITORING	ACENCY NAME(C) AND ADDRESS(E)	31	10. SPONSORING / MONITORING
9. SPUNSURING / MUNITURING /	AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES	? <i>1</i>	AGENCY REPORT NUMBER
U.S. Army Medical Research an	d Materiel Command		7.02.00 0 0.00 0.00
Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5			
		·	
			MANAZA MAL —
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		711	020930 026 -
Report contains color		LV	000/30 000
12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILIT	Y STATEMENT		12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE
Approved for Public Re	elease; Distribution Unl	imited	
			i e
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 Wo	<u>.</u>		
"Treatment Decisions in L	ocalized Prostate Cancer: Pa	tient, Partner and Pl	nysician," is a project that aims to
"Treatment Decisions in L develop and refine an inno	ocalized Prostate Cancer: Pavative new model of prostate	cancer decision ma	aking, that will form the foundation of
"Treatment Decisions in L develop and refine an inno	ocalized Prostate Cancer: Pavative new model of prostate	cancer decision ma	aking, that will form the foundation of
"Treatment Decisions in Lo develop and refine an inno a research and clinical prog	ocalized Prostate Cancer: Pa vative new model of prostate gram to understand, support	e cancer decision ma and improve decision	aking, that will form the foundation of on making in prostate cancer. This
"Treatment Decisions in Lodevelop and refine an inno a research and clinical proproject is using a cross-sec	ocalized Prostate Cancer: Par vative new model of prostate gram to understand, support a tional survey to explore the n	e cancer decision ma and improve decision tole of the patient, p	aking, that will form the foundation of on making in prostate cancer. This artner and physician in treatment
"Treatment Decisions in Ledvelop and refine an inno a research and clinical properties using a cross-sections and to examine the control of t	vative new model of prostate gram to understand, support a tional survey to explore the the effect of preferences, percentage.	e cancer decision mand improve decision to cole of the patient, precived preferences, and	aking, that will form the foundation of on making in prostate cancer. This artner and physician in treatment and actual preferences on treatment
"Treatment Decisions in Lo develop and refine an inno a research and clinical prog project is using a cross-sec decisions and to examine t decisions, decision satisfac	ocalized Prostate Cancer: Parvative new model of prostate gram to understand, support a tional survey to explore the phe effect of preferences, perception and decision process.	e cancer decision mand improve decision role of the patient, perived preferences, a Many valuable steps	aking, that will form the foundation of on making in prostate cancer. This artner and physician in treatment and actual preferences on treatment have been taken in the first year of
"Treatment Decisions in Ledevelop and refine an inno a research and clinical properties using a cross-sec decisions and to examine the decisions, decision satisfact this grant, including the decisions.	vative new model of prostate gram to understand, support a tional survey to explore the he effect of preferences, perceition and decision process. A velopment of a pilot question	e cancer decision mand improve decision cole of the patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient preferences, and any valuable steps in aire, administration	aking, that will form the foundation of on making in prostate cancer. This artner and physician in treatment and actual preferences on treatment have been taken in the first year of on of the pilot questionnaire,
"Treatment Decisions in Ledevelop and refine an innot a research and clinical properties using a cross-sec decisions and to examine the decisions, decision satisfact this grant, including the dedevelopment of the protocol	vative new model of prostate gram to understand, support a tional survey to explore the the effect of preferences, perceition and decision process. It welopment of a pilot question of for the study and development	e cancer decision mand improve decision cole of the patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient preferences, and any valuable steps in aire, administration	aking, that will form the foundation of on making in prostate cancer. This artner and physician in treatment and actual preferences on treatment have been taken in the first year of
"Treatment Decisions in Ledevelop and refine an inno a research and clinical properties using a cross-sec decisions and to examine the decisions, decision satisfact this grant, including the decisions.	vative new model of prostate gram to understand, support a tional survey to explore the the effect of preferences, perceition and decision process. It welopment of a pilot question of for the study and development	e cancer decision mand improve decision cole of the patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient preferences, and any valuable steps in aire, administration	aking, that will form the foundation of on making in prostate cancer. This artner and physician in treatment and actual preferences on treatment have been taken in the first year of on of the pilot questionnaire,
"Treatment Decisions in Ledevelop and refine an innot a research and clinical properties using a cross-sec decisions and to examine the decisions, decision satisfact this grant, including the dedevelopment of the protocol	vative new model of prostate gram to understand, support a tional survey to explore the the effect of preferences, perceition and decision process. It welopment of a pilot question of for the study and development	e cancer decision mand improve decision cole of the patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient preferences, and any valuable steps in aire, administration	aking, that will form the foundation of on making in prostate cancer. This artner and physician in treatment and actual preferences on treatment have been taken in the first year of on of the pilot questionnaire,
"Treatment Decisions in Ledevelop and refine an innot a research and clinical properties using a cross-sec decisions and to examine the decisions, decision satisfact this grant, including the dedevelopment of the protocol	vative new model of prostate gram to understand, support a tional survey to explore the the effect of preferences, perceition and decision process. It welopment of a pilot question of for the study and development	e cancer decision mand improve decision cole of the patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient preferences, and any valuable steps in aire, administration	aking, that will form the foundation of on making in prostate cancer. This artner and physician in treatment and actual preferences on treatment have been taken in the first year of on of the pilot questionnaire,
"Treatment Decisions in Ledevelop and refine an innot a research and clinical properties using a cross-sec decisions and to examine the decisions, decision satisfact this grant, including the dedevelopment of the protocol	vative new model of prostate gram to understand, support a tional survey to explore the the effect of preferences, perceition and decision process. It welopment of a pilot question of for the study and development	e cancer decision mand improve decision cole of the patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient preferences, and any valuable steps in aire, administration	aking, that will form the foundation of on making in prostate cancer. This artner and physician in treatment and actual preferences on treatment have been taken in the first year of on of the pilot questionnaire,
"Treatment Decisions in Ledevelop and refine an innot a research and clinical properties using a cross-sec decisions and to examine the decisions, decision satisfact this grant, including the dedevelopment of the protocol	vative new model of prostate gram to understand, support a tional survey to explore the the effect of preferences, perceition and decision process. It welopment of a pilot question of for the study and development	e cancer decision mand improve decision cole of the patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient preferences, and any valuable steps in aire, administration	aking, that will form the foundation of on making in prostate cancer. This artner and physician in treatment and actual preferences on treatment have been taken in the first year of on of the pilot questionnaire,
"Treatment Decisions in Ladevelop and refine an inno a research and clinical proproject is using a cross-sec decisions and to examine the decisions, decision satisfact this grant, including the decision development of the protocol Enrollment for the study be	vative new model of prostate gram to understand, support a tional survey to explore the the effect of preferences, perceition and decision process. It welopment of a pilot question of for the study and development	e cancer decision mand improve decision cole of the patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient preferences, and any valuable steps in aire, administration	aking, that will form the foundation of on making in prostate cancer. This artner and physician in treatment and actual preferences on treatment have been taken in the first year of on of the pilot questionnaire, use and physician questionnaires.
"Treatment Decisions in Le develop and refine an inno a research and clinical progroject is using a cross-sec decisions and to examine the decisions, decision satisfact this grant, including the decision development of the protocome Enrollment for the study be	vative new model of prostate gram to understand, support a tional survey to explore the name of the effect of preferences, percetion and decision process. It is welopment of a pilot question of for the study and development of a pilot of the study and development in November, 2000.	e cancer decision mand improve decision cole of the patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient preferences, and any valuable steps in aire, administration	aking, that will form the foundation of on making in prostate cancer. This artner and physician in treatment and actual preferences on treatment have been taken in the first year of on of the pilot questionnaire, use and physician questionnaires.
"Treatment Decisions in Ladevelop and refine an inno a research and clinical proproject is using a cross-sec decisions and to examine the decisions, decision satisfact this grant, including the decision development of the protocol Enrollment for the study be	vative new model of prostate gram to understand, support a tional survey to explore the name of the effect of preferences, percetion and decision process. It is welopment of a pilot question of for the study and development of a pilot of the study and development in November, 2000.	e cancer decision mand improve decision cole of the patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient preferences, and any valuable steps in aire, administration	aking, that will form the foundation of on making in prostate cancer. This artner and physician in treatment and actual preferences on treatment have been taken in the first year of on of the pilot questionnaire, use and physician questionnaires. 15. NUMBER OF PAGES 42
"Treatment Decisions in Le develop and refine an inno a research and clinical progroject is using a cross-sec decisions and to examine the decisions, decision satisfact this grant, including the decision development of the protocome Enrollment for the study be	vative new model of prostate gram to understand, support a tional survey to explore the name of the effect of preferences, percetion and decision process. It is welopment of a pilot question of for the study and development of a pilot of the study and development in November, 2000.	e cancer decision mand improve decision cole of the patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient preferences, and any valuable steps in aire, administration	aking, that will form the foundation of on making in prostate cancer. This eartner and physician in treatment and actual preferences on treatment have been taken in the first year of on of the pilot questionnaire, use and physician questionnaires. 15. NUMBER OF PAGES 42 16. PRICE CODE
"Treatment Decisions in Le develop and refine an inno a research and clinical progroject is using a cross-sec decisions and to examine the decisions, decision satisfact this grant, including the decision development of the protocome Enrollment for the study be	vative new model of prostate gram to understand, support a tional survey to explore the name of the effect of preferences, percetion and decision process. It is welopment of a pilot question of for the study and development of a pilot of the study and development in November, 2000.	e cancer decision mand improve decision cole of the patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient, patient preferences, and any valuable steps in aire, administration	aking, that will form the foundation of on making in prostate cancer. This artner and physician in treatment and actual preferences on treatment have been taken in the first year of on of the pilot questionnaire, use and physician questionnaires. 15. NUMBER OF PAGES 42 16. PRICE CODE

Table of Contents

Cover	
SF 298	
Introduction	
Body	4
Key Research Accomplishments	5
Reportable Outcomes	6
Conclusions	10
Appendix A: Patient survey	
Appendix B: Partner survey	•••••
Appendix C: Physician survey	

Introduction

"Treatment Decisions in Localized Prostate Cancer: Patient, Partner and Physician," is a project that aims to develop and refine an innovative new model of prostate cancer decision making, that will form the foundation of a research and clinical program to understand, support and improve decision making in prostate cancer. We use a cross-sectional survey of patients, their spouses and their physicians to explore the role of the patient, partner and physician in treatment decisions, and to examine the effect of preferences, perceived preferences, and actual preferences on treatment decisions, decision satisfaction and decision process. By characterizing the role of the partner and the presence of significant misperceptions in the triad, and explicating the process of decision making under conditions of routine care, results of this project will serve as a basis for launching a research program in prostate cancer decision making. The guiding assumption of this work is that facilitation of communication and identification and resolution of misperceptions in the patient-partner-physician triad will improve patient satisfaction in decision making concerning localized prostate cancer.

Body

Task 1: Focus group discussions

Task 1 has been completed, as reported in our 2001 Annual Report

Task 2: Development of Survey Instruments

Task 2 has been completed, as we reported in our 2001 Annual Report. A final patient survey, partner survey, and doctor survey are included in his report (Appendix A, B and C).

Task 3: Preparation of Interim Reports and Manuscripts

The annual report is provided here.

Task 4: Cross-sectional survey

Identification and recruitment of subjects

This task is complete, as we reported in our 2001 Annual Report.

Enrolling subjects

In November 2000, we began identifying consecutive patients and enrolling them in our study. To date, we have identified 90 patients from the Hospital at the University of Pennsylvania (HUP) and 102 patients from the Philadelphia Veterans' Affairs Medical Center (VA).

At HUP, 23 patients have been excluded: 2 because of mental disorders, 18 have declined participation, and 3 could not be contacted by telephone. Of the 61 HUP patients from whom we obtained oral, witnessed consent to participation, 43 (70%) completed study questionnaires. Thirty-three of these 43 patients have spouses, and 29 (88%) of the spouses completed a spouse questionnaire.

At the VA, 27 patients have been excluded: 7 because of mental disorders, 12 have declined participation, and 8 could not be contacted by telephone. Of the 55 VA patients from whom we obtained oral, witnessed consent to participation, 29 (53%) completed study questionnaires. Eighteen of these 29 patients have spouses, and 15 (83%) of the spouses completed a spouse questionnaire. The 8 physicians at the VA have completed questionnaires about 67 of their patients.

Key Research Accomplishments

• Continual accrual of newly diagnosed prostate cancer patients and data collection.

Reportable Outcomes

 Three abstracts submitted to University of Pennsylvania Cancer Center Annual Scientific Symposium and Retreat. (Abstracts below.)

ABSTRACT I:

TREATMENT DECISION FACTORS IN MEN WITH NEWLY DIAGNOSED PROSTATE CANCER

Andrea D. Gurmankin, Adam Kaufman, Peter A. Ubel, James C. Coyne, S. Bruce Malkowicz, Katrina Armstrong

Prostate cancer treatment decisions can be difficult for patients because of the absence of a dominant treatment option and high-stakes, value-laden trade offs between higher survival rates and treatment side effects. How do patients weigh the many factors involved in prostate cancer treatment decisions and are these factors weighed differentially in those who choose surgery versus a nonsurgical treatment option? We investigated the importance of a series of decision factors in patients with newly diagnosed prostate cancer just after they had made their treatment decision. After obtaining written consent, surveys were mailed to consecutive patients at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Veteran's Affairs Medical Center (n=72). Table 1 shows the importance of each decision factor to all subjects, and a comparison of the importance of each decision factor to those who chose surgery versus those who chose a nonsurgical treatment. More than 85% of subjects reported that longevity, feeling certain that the cancer is completely gone, the "track record" of the treatment and the spouse's opinion were very or extremely important in their decision. Chi Square tests comparing the importance of decision factors in those who chose surgery versus those who chose nonsurgical treatments revealed that the treatment's "track record" and impotence were rated as very or extremely important significantly more often in men choosing surgery (p<.03 for both comparisons). Keeping one's body intact and the cost of treatment were rated as very or extremely important significantly more often in men choosing a nonsurgical treatment (p<.02 for both comparisons). This study highlights several factors that influence decisions about treatment for localized prostate cancer. In the next year, we will continue to accrue patients and assess the relationship between these factors, treatment decisions, and long-term outcomes, such as decision satisfaction, satisfaction with treatment outcome, and quality of life.

Table 1. Importance of decision factors in all patients, and in patients choosing surgery versus a nonsurgical treatment

	% RESPONDING "VERY OR EXTREMELY IMPORTANT				
Decision Factor	All patients (n=72)	Chose surgery (n=36)	Chose nonsurgical treatment (n=36)	χ² test (p value)	
Longevity	89	92	86	>.05	
Feeling certain that cancer is completely gone	87	94	79	.06	
"Track record" of treatment	86	97	74	.005	
Spouse's opinion	86	90	79	>.05	
Urologist's opinion	83	81	86	>.05	
Incontinence	83	78	89	>.05	
How quickly the treatment works	67	72	61	>.05	
Impotence	63	75	50	.03	
Primary care doctor's opinion	59	56	63	>.05	
Keeping my body intact	56	41	69	.02	
Recovery time from treatment	51	44	57	>.05	
Avoiding losing identity as a man	51	43	59	>.05	
Discomfort of the treatment	42	40	44	>.05	
Time it takes to get treatment	39	43	35	>.05	
Family member's opinion	35	26	45	>.05	
Opinion of friend who has or had prostate cancer	35	32	38	>.05	
Risks of anesthesia	33	33	33	>.05	
Cost of treatment	20	5	34	.002	

ABSTRACT II:

INFORMATION-GATHERING PROCESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF TREATMENT OPTIONS IN MEN MAKING PROSTATE CANCER TREATMENT DECISIONS

Andrea D. Gurmankin, Adam Kaufman, Peter A. Ubel, James C. Coyne, S. Bruce Malkowicz, Katrina Armstrong

Prostate cancer treatment decisions can be difficult for patients because of the absence of a dominant treatment option and the high-stakes, value-laden trade offs between higher survival rates and treatment side effects. What is the process that patients go through to gather information about their treatment options in order to make this difficult decision and how well informed are patients at the end of this process? We investigated the information-gathering process and resulting knowledge of treatment options in patients with newly diagnosed prostate cancer. After obtaining written consent, surveys were mailed to consecutive patients at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Veteran's Affairs Medical Center (n=72) after a treatment decision had been made. Nearly all patients report getting information about treatment options from their urologist (93%), although 42% report wishing they had received more information from the urologist. The timing of this discussion varied, occurring before biopsy results were available for 27%, during the same conversation when biopsy results were told for 24% and in a conversation after biopsy results were told for 49%. Eighteen percent of patients reported getting a second opinion from another urologist and 67% report consulting with a radiation oncologist. Many patients also report getting information from their primary care doctor (58%), a friend/acquaintance who is a doctor (22%), prostate cancer survivors (57%), the internet (46%) and books/medical journals (59%). However, as shown in Figure 1, at the end of this information-gathering process, after patients had made their treatment decision, some patients report not having heard of some of the common treatment options. Over the next year, we will continue to accrue patients and explore potential causes of knowledge gaps, including patient ineligibility for a given treatment, patient sociodemographic characteristics, and provider characteristics.

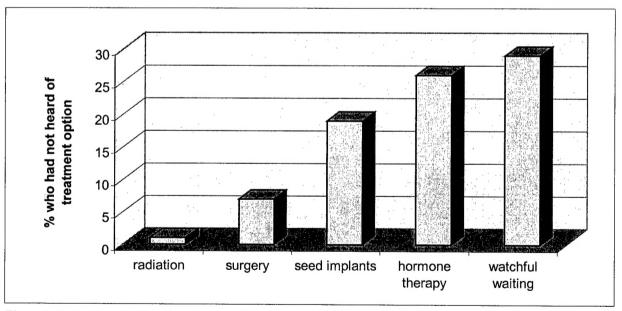


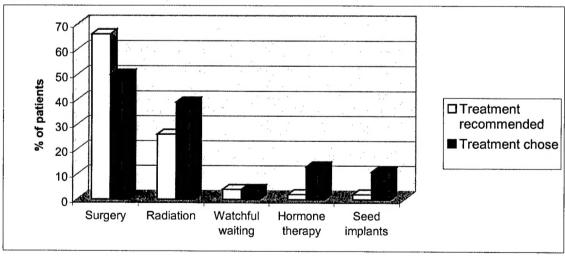
Figure 1. Patient knowledge of treatment options

ABSTRACT III:

THE ROLE OF UROLOGISTS' RECOMMENDATIONS IN TREATMENT DECISIONS OF MEN WITH NEWLY DIAGNOSED PROSTATE CANCER

Andrea D. Gurmankin, Adam Kaufman, Peter A. Ubel, James C. Coyne, S. Bruce Malkowicz, Katrina Armstrong

Prostate cancer treatment decisions can be difficult for patients because of the absence of a dominant treatment option and high-stakes, value-laden trade offs between higher survival rates and treatment side effects. Physician recommendations can have a complex role in these medical decisions. On one hand, the difficulty of the decision may make patients more reliant on their physician's recommendation. On the other hand, the value-laden nature of the decision may lead patients to disregard the recommendation and to make their own treatment decision. In this study, we explored the role of the urologist's recommendation in the treatment decisions of men with newly diagnosed prostate cancer. After obtaining written consent, surveys were mailed to consecutive patients at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Veteran's Affairs Medical Center (VA) (n=72) after a treatment decision had been made. The 8 urologists of the VA patients also completed a survey about each of their newly diagnosed prostate cancer patients (n=8, who completed surveys for 64 patients). Eighty-five percent of patients report wanting to hear their urologist's recommendation, and 82% report receiving a recommendation, 59% of which were perceived to be very or extremely strong. The figure shows the percent of patients who report receiving a recommendation for each treatment option and the percent who chose each treatment option. Sixty-six percent of patients received a recommendation for surgery, 26% for radiation, 4% for watchful waiting, 2% for hormone therapy and 2% for seed implants. More patients than physicians believed that the patient had made the final treatment decision (74% versus 43% respectively). Although most patients report having made the final treatment decision, our data suggest that the physicians' recommendations nevertheless played a significant role in patients' treatment decisions. Over the next year, we will continue accruing patients (and at the VA, their respective physicians) and exploring the relationships between the role of the physician recommendation and patient characteristics and outcomes, such as decision satisfaction.



Conclusions

The past year has been productive and informative for this study. We have continued to enroll subjects into our study and have achieved an overall response rate of 62% across both hospitals. We have begun to conduct preliminary analyses of the data and have submitted abstracts for submission to relevant conferences.



MEN'S HEALTH CARE DECISION MAKING STUDY

FOR YOU TO COMPLETE

Thank you very much for your help.

Please return in the enclosed envelope.

Department of Veterans Affairs	VA RESEARCH CONSENT FORMS					
Subject Name:	Date:					
Title of Study: Men's Healt	h Care Decision Making Study					
Principal Investigator: Fruc	e Malkowicz, M.D. VAMC: Philadelphia					
	PATIENT CONSENT FORM					
Men'	s Health Care Decision Making Study					
	it will last: I am being asked to participate in a research study to e decisions are made. The overall goal of the study is to develop ways the best decision.					
filling out a survey that will be ma	ng procedures to be used: My participation in this study will involve illed to my home. This survey will ask about my feelings about my tive procedure to participation in this study is no survey.					
3. Description of any procedures t inconvenience involved is the time	hat may result in discomfort or inconvenience: The only requested to participate.					
4. Expected risks of study: The risk	k to me is only an unlikely chance of breach of confidentiality.					
identifying information will never questionnaire and data file will ren be destroyed at the completion of	5. Measures to avoid risks: Strict confidentiality measures will be taken at all times. My name and any identifying information will never appear on my questionnaire or in a data file with my responses, the questionnaire and data file will remain locked up at all times. The file with identifying information will be destroyed at the completion of the study. The file with identifying information will be destroyed at the completion of the study. If any publication or presentations results from this research, you will not be identified by name.					
6. Expected benefits of study: The of the study may benefit all men fa	direct benefits to me from this study are none. However, the results ucing health care decisions.					
7. Other treatment available: N/A						
	I have read and understood this					
JBJECT'S IDENTIFICATION (L.D. plate or give name-last,	first, middle) page of the consent form. Subject initials					
	Witness initials					
	Continued →					

9.	Special circumstances	: No special circumstances.	
Sul	oject name	Subject signature	•
Sul	oject address		
Wit	ness name	Witness signature	

8. Use of research results: I understand that all information collected in this trial will be kept strictly confidential except as may be required by law. No one outside of the study personnel will know the reason for my involvement in the study. If any publication results from this research, I will not be

	Instructions
decid that y 1. Ple treate surge out th 2. Ple YOU any in	questionnaire asks about your experiences with the diagnosis of prostate cancer and ling on a treatment. Your answers will be kept strictly confidential. It is important you follow these guidelines when filling out this questionnaire: ease fill it out and return it to us AFTER you have made your prostate cancer ment decision but BEFORE you have begun treatment for prostate cancer (i.e. ery, radiation, seed implants, etc). But if you have already begun treatment, please fill he questionnaire anyway. Ease fill out this questionnaire without talking to your partner. We are interested in IR thoughts, even on the questions that ask about your partner. So please do not get information or input from your partner while filling out the questionnaire. Ease answer every question to the best of your ability, even if you are unsure of your onse.
	u have any questions, please feel free to contact Andrea Gurmankin at 215 573-9722. k you in advance for your participation.
Пап	k you in advance for your participation.
Date :	you are filling out this questionnaire:/
Who	is your urologist? (Your doctor will never see your responses)
Part .	A. The first set of questions asks about your treatment decision.
1)	Which of the following possible treatments for prostate cancer have you heard of? (check all that you have heard of) Surgery (Radical prostatectomy- procedure where they remove the prostate) Radiation therapy Seed implants (Brachytherapy) Hormone therapy Watchful waiting (No treatment, but getting regular blood tests to check on the status of the cancer)
2)	Which treatment have you chosen? (check all that apply) ☐ Surgery ☐ Radiation therapy ☐ Watchful waiting ☐ Seed implants ☐ Hormone therapy ☐ Other (Please explain):
3)	Approximately when did you make your final decision about which treatment you would get for your prostate cancer? This includes deciding on watchful waiting. (Please just give your best estimate).
4)	Approximately when did you begin treatment or when do you expect to begin treatment for prostate cancer?

5) Please tell us how important each of the following factors were in your prostate cancer treatment decision, and then circle the one that was the most important factor in your decision.					
	Extremely important	Very important	Somewhat important	Slightly important	Not at all important
a) possibility of impotence (inability to get or maintain an erection)					
b) possibility of incontinence (trouble controlling your urine)					
c) risks of anesthesia (the medicine given to patients to put them to sleep during surgery)					
d) feeling certain that the cancer is completely gone					
e) keeping my body intact					
f) avoiding losing my identity as a man					
g) desire to live as long as possible					
h) cost of the treatment					
i) discomfort of the treatment					
j) time it takes to get the treatment					
k) how long it takes to recover from the treatment					
l) "track record" of the treatment					
m) how quickly the treatment works					
n) my urologist's opinion					
o) my primary care doctor's opinion					
p) my partner's opinion (leave blank if you don't have a partner)					
q) another family member's opinion (how are you related to this person?):					
r) opinion of a friend or acquaintance who has or has had prostate cancer					
s) information from other sources (what sources?):					
t) other (please explain):					

Now please circle the letter beside the <u>one</u> factor listed **above in question 5** that was the **most important factor** in your treatment decision.

7)	What have you done to get information about your treatment options? (cneck an intil apply) □ Speak to my doctor Which doctor(s)? □ Urologist □ Primary care doctor □ Other □ Speak to friend/acquaintance who is a doctor □ Speak to prostate cancer survivors □ Get information on the internet □ Get information in books/medical journals □ Other (Please explain below where else you got information):
8)	Which statement best describes how much medical information you want? ☐ I want <i>only</i> the information needed to care for myself properly ☐ I want additional information only if it is <i>good</i> news ☐ I want as <i>much</i> information as possible, good and bad
9)	Which statement best describes the role you want to play in your medical decisions? ☐ I prefer to leave the decision to my doctor ☐ I prefer that my doctor make the final decision after seriously considering my opinion ☐ I prefer that my doctor and I share responsibility for making the decision ☐ I prefer to make the final decision after seriously considering my doctor's opinion ☐ I prefer to make the final decision on the basis of the facts I learn from my doctor and elsewhere, without considering my doctor's opinion
Part I	3. The next questions ask about when you were first diagnosed with prostate cancer.
1)	Which doctor did you first speak to about whether you should get a biopsy to look for prostate cancer? ☐ My primary care doctor ☐ A triend/acquaintance who is a doctor ☐ Other (Please explain):
2)	When your doctor mentioned getting a prostate biopsy, did he/she ask your opinion about the idea? \[\sum \text{Yes} \sum \sum \text{No} \]
3)	Which doctor did you first speak to about your <u>treatment options</u> for prostate cancer? ☐ My primary care doctor ☐ A urologist ☐ Other (please explain):
4)	When did this conversation occur? ☐ during an appointment or conversation before I got my biopsy results ☐ during the same appointment or conversation in which I got my biopsy results ☐ during an appointment or conversation at some point after I got my biopsy results ☐ Other (please explain):
5)	Was your partner present during this conversation? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I have no partner

<i>If th</i> 6)	a) When was options? during during during result Other	plicable (please explain):	vou had with a uroversation before I or conversation inversation at some	got my biopsy res n which I got my bi point after I got my	eatment ults opsy results y biopsy
	urologist	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ I have	no partner	
Par	about treat	of questions asks mor nent options. <i>If you ho</i> nions, please skip to Pa	ave not yet spokei	versation with you to your urologist	ir urologist about
1)	Approximate treatment opt	ly what was the date of ions? (please give your	your conversation best estimate)	with your urologist	t about your
2)	options? (ple	auch time did you spend ase give your best estim	ate)m	inutes	
3)	Would you h (Please circle 1 Much less	ave preferred to spend not a number below) 2 A little less	nore or less time t 3 Neither more nor less	alking with the urol 4 A little more	ogist? 5 Much more
4)	a) getb) getc) getd) get	gist mention the option ting surgery? ting radiation therapy? ting seed implants? ting hormone therapy? tchful waiting?	of → □ Yes	□ No□ No□ No□ No□ No	
5)	Would you h number below Much less	ave preferred more or le w) 2 A little less	ess information from 3 Neither more nor less	om the urologist? (F A little more	Please circle a 5 Much more
6)	If you had an	y questions for the urolo	ogist, did you feel ons 🛮 Yes	free to ask your que □ No → Why	estions? y not?:

,	7)	Did your urologist give you information about your chan (for example, "a 2% chance") or words (for example, "a verall No numbers/only words ☐ Some numbers/so ☐ Only numbers/no words ☐ No information give	ery small chance me words	e")?
•	8)	Would you have preferred that your doctor use words, num	bers or both to	explain your
J		chance of cure? ☐ Words ☐ Numbers ☐ Both	☐ No prefere	nce
	9)	Did the urologist recommend a particular treatment to you's	?	s □ No
		If yes → a) What was the urologist's primary treatment recommends □ Surgery □ Radiation therapy □ Seed implants □ Hormone therapy	ation? Watchful v Other (Plea	
		b) How strong was the urologist's recommendation? (circle	e one number)	e e e e e
		1 2 3 Not at all Slightly Somewhat strong strong strong strong	4 Very strong	5 Extremely strong
	10)	Did you want the urologist to provide a recommendation?	□ Yes	□ No
	11)	Which treatment option did you favor BEFORE hearing th ☐ Surgery ☐ Radiation therapy ☐ Seed implants ☐ Hormone therapy	e urologist's rec Watchful v Other (Plea	vaiting
	12)	Did the urologist suggest that you speak to a radiation once	ologist? Yes	s 🗆 No
	13)	Did you speak with a radiation oncologist? □ Yes	□ No	
	14)	Did you get a second opinion from another urologist?	□ Yes	□ No
	15)	Which of the following best describes how the decision ab treatment was made? My urologist made the final decision My urologist made the final decision after serior My urologist and I shared responsibility for the I made the final decision after seriously conside I made the final decision on the basis of the fact and elsewhere, without considering my urologists.	usly considering final decision ring my urologi s I learned from	g my opinion st's opinion

.

1) How concerned are you about: Extremely concerned concerned concerned concerned concerned concerned concerned concerned concerned

Part D. The next questions ask your thoughts about different treatments and side effects.

a) experiencing impotence (trouble getting or maintaining an erection)			
b) experiencing incontinence (trouble controlling your urine)			
c) experiencing risks of anesthesia (the medicine given to patients to put them to sleep during surgery)			
d) getting the best chance of cure			

2) Please rate what you think your chance of **impotence** would be if you were to get **each** of the following treatments. For each one, assume you are ONLY getting that one treatment.

lollowing acadhenes, For each	you are or the	1 Southing this	. 0110 0100000000		
	Not at all likely	Slightly likely	Somewhat likely	Very likely	Extremely likely
a) Radical prostatectomy (surgery)					
b) Radiation therapy					
c) Hormone therapy					
d) Seed implants					
e) Watchful waiting (no treatment)					

Please rate what you think your chance of **incontinence** would be if you were to get **each** of the following treatments. For each one, assume you are ONLY getting that one treatment.

the following deathfolias 1 01	Not at all likely	Slightly likely	Somewhat likely	Very likely	Extremely likely
a) Radical prostatectomy (surgery)					
b) Radiation therapy					
c) Hormone therapy					
d) Seed implants					
e) Watchful waiting (no treatment)					

4) Please rate what you think your chance of **cure** would be if you were to get **each** of the following treatments. For each one, assume you are ONLY getting that one treatment.

following treatments. For each one, assume you are over getting that one treatments								
	Not at all likely	Slightly likely	Somewhat likely	Very likely	Extremely likely			
a) Radical prostatectomy (surgery)								
b) Radiation therapy								
c) Hormone therapy								
d) Seed implants								
e) Watchful waiting (no treatment)								

Part E. Next we ask about what you think YOUR PARTNER thinks about different treatment options. We also ask about the discussions you two had about your options. If you do not have a partner, skip to Part F. Please remember to respond without input from your partner.

	v concerned do you think	Extremely concerned	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Slightly concerned	Not at all concerned
	artner is about you:					
	eriencing incontinence					
	e controlling your urine)?					
	eriencing impotence (trouble					
	or maintaining an erection)?					
/ 1	eriencing the risks of	_	_			
	esia (the medicine that they					
	patients to put them to sleep					
	the surgery)?					
d) getti	ing the best chance of cure					
2)	Which treatment do you think ☐ Surgery ☐ Watchful waiting ☐ I don't know what r ☐ They all have the sa	☐ Radiation☐ Seed imp my partner the	therapy lants iinks	the best ch	mone therap	y Y
3)	If it had been up to your partners for you? Surgery Watchful waiting I don't know what r Other (please explain	☐ Radiation☐ Seed imp my partner w	therapy lants	☐ Hor	e would have	
4)	How does your partner feel a Insisted that I get it Supported the decis I don't know how n Other (please explain	☐ O ion ☐ In ny partner fe	pposed the disisted that I	lecision		

Please continue to the next page →

5)	How often did number below		ner discuss your treatment	options? (please o	ircle a
	1 Never	Seldom	Now and then	Quite often	Very often
6)		ve preferred to discircle a number bel	cuss your treatment option	s with your partner	more or
	1 Much less	2 A little	3 Neither more	A little	Much
	Much less	less	nor less	more	more
7. 7) 8)	☐ Me	e ☐ My partne	about treatment options, ver	l some of the discu	ssions.
٠,	1 Very dissatisfied	2 Somewhat dissatisfied	3 Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	4 Somewhat satisfied	5 Very satisfied
9)	How often die	d you and your partent to choose? (please) Seldom	ner get into a disagreemen ase circle a number below, Now and then	t or conflict over t 4 Quite often	he issue of 5 Very often
10)	How strongly decision? (ple	did you want your	partner's opinion to be factor below)	ctored into your tre	atment
	l Not at all	2 A little	3 Somewhat	Very	Extremely

Please continue to the next page →

11) The following statements focus on the prostate cancer. Please indicate to what expressions are the statements focus on the prostate cancer.	ne way you extent your	r partner de partner doe	eals with the faces or does not	act that you act in the w	have ays
described.			Now and	Quite	Very
	Never	Seldom	then	often	often
a) My partner tries to discuss it with me openly					
b) My partner asks me how I feel					
c) When something bothers me, my partner tries to discuss the problem					
d) My partner is full of understanding towards me					
e) My partner makes me feel that I'm not alone in this					
f) My partner tries to persuade me to follow the doctor's instructions					
g) My partner tries to hide his or her worries about me					
h) My partner tries to act as if nothing is the matter					
i) My partner gives in when I make an issue of something					
j) My partner just waves my worries aside					
k) My partner does everything to prevent me from thinking about my disease					
l) My partner can't endure me being concerned and acts as if she doesn't notice my worries					
m) My partner takes over as much of my work as possible					

Please continue to the next page →

Part F. This set of questions asks about your feelings of conflict over your prostate cancer treatment decision. The statements below are things that some people say when they have just made a difficult decision. Thinking about decision, please check the box that best matches how much you agree with each statement.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1) I feel I have made an informed choice					
2) My decision shows what is most important for me					
3) I expect to stick to my decision.					
4) I am satisfied with my decision.					
5) This decision was hard for me to make					
6) I was unsure what to do in this decision					
7) It was clear what choice was best for me					
8) I am aware of the choices I have to manage my prostate cancer					
9) I feel I know the benefits of the treatments for prostate cancer					
10) I feel I know the risks and side effects of treatment for prostate cancer					
11) I need more advice and information about the choices					
12) I know how important the benefits of the treatment for prostate cancer are to me in this decision					
13) I felt pressure from others in making this decision					
14) I had the right amount of support from others in making this decision					

Part	G. The next questions ask about your background.
1)	What is your age? years
2)	What is your race? ☐ African-American ☐ Caucasian ☐ Hispanic ☐ Other (please specify)
3)	What level of education have you completed? <i>(Circle one number)</i> 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21+ high school college graduate school
4)	Which of the following conditions have you had in the past 12 months? (check all that apply) high blood pressure heart trouble emotional or mental illness chronic bronchitis asthma arthritis or rheumatism epilepsy chronic nervous trouble tuberculosis hernia or rupture chronic liver problem drinking problems or alcoholism chronic gallbladder trouble stomach ulcer or duodenal ulcer
5)	Are you currently experiencing impotence? □ Yes □ No
6)	Are you currently experiencing incontinence? ☐ Yes ☐ No
7)	Do you currently have health insurance? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure
	 7a) If yes ➤ please check the type of plan that best describes your current health insurance: ☐ Fee-for-service plan where you can go to any doctor or hospital ☐ HMO where your primary care doctor refers you to specialists ☐ PPO where you can go to any doctor or hospital on a list without getting a referral ☐ I don't know which type of plan I have

Part H. This section asks about your relationship with your partner. If you do not have a partner, skip to Part I.

•										
1) Most people have son	ne disag	reements	in their re	lationsl	hips	s. Below is	a sei	ries of	issı	ues.
We'd like you to tell us	of any c	lisagreeme	ent experi	enced b	etw	veen you a	nd yo	our pa	rtn	er over
each of these issues in a	typical	month (th	is past mo	onth ma	y n	ook issue be	en ty	picai :	ior .e it	you,
since you were just diag typical month, how much	nosea v Sh vou b	vitn prosta 19ve agree	ite cancer d or disag	reed ab	out	ach issue, _i t	JICAS	c ten e	13 11	
	li you i	Almos	t	1000 00	T		Al	most		
In a typical month, my partner and I have	Alway			sionally		requently		vays		Always
	agreed			reed	-	disagreed		greed	a	isagreed
a) religious matters					-				ļ	
b) demonstration of										
affection					-				+	
c) sex relations					+-	<u> </u>		<u></u>	-	
d) conventionality										
(correct or proper behavior)										
e) making major										
decisions		u u								
f) career decisions										
				1						
2) How often do you an	_	All the	Most of	More often						
partner do the following	g	time	the time	than n	ot	Occasiona	ally	Rare	ly	Never
things:					-			-		
a) discuss or consider div separation, or terminating										
relationship?	g your									
b) regret that you married	1?									
c) quarrel?					-					
-	277									
d) "get on each other's ne	= 1 VES !									
			Aln	ost						
		Every day		y day	0	ccasionally	R	arely	Ne	ever
3) How often do you and	your			_		_				_
partner engage in outside				3						
interests together?										

	More than once a day	Once a day	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	Less than once a month	Never
4) Have a stimulating exchange of ideas						
5) Calmly discuss something						
6) Work together on a project						

8)	How long have you and your partner been together? _	years	
Part	I. This last section asks about your quality of life.		:

1) During the past four weeks how much of the time	All of the time	Most of the time	A good bit of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time
a) have you been concerned or worried about loss of muscle tone?						
b) did you have negative feelings about the way your body looks?						
c) did you avoid being seen without a shirt on?						
d) did you feel that your body was getting soft and flabby?						
e) were you concerned or worried about difficulty getting or keeping an erection?						
f) did you wish you could regain your sexual ability?						
g) did you feel frustrated about your sexual ability?						
h) did you feel despair over the loss of sexual ability?						

Always

Skip to question 3 if you do not have a partner Neither 2) How true or false has each of the Mostly Definitely Mostly **Definitely** true no following statements been for you during false false true true false the past four weeks? a) I felt uncomfortable when my partner П wanted to hug or kiss me. b) I felt affectionate about my partner. c) I felt that my partner was not satisfied with our sex life. d) I felt that my partner may want to turn to others for affection. e) My partner was worried about my cancer. f) I worked hard to keep my partner from П worrying about my health. Neither 3) How true or false has each of the Definitely Mostly Mostly Definitely true no following statements been for you during false false true true false the past four weeks? a) Since I've had cancer I feel that I have lost my ability to be aggressive. b) I feel that I've lost part of my manhood. c) I feel as if I'm going through a "change of life" like women do. d) I feel that what I say is not taken very seriously by others. A little A good Most All of None of 4) During the past four weeks how Some of of the bit of the of the the the time the time time much of the time ... time time time a) did you feel that your cancer kept you from being the friend you wanted to be? b) did you feel that other people don't really understand what it's like to have prostate cancer? c) did you feel that you were a bother to other people? d) did you worry about eventually becoming unable to take care of

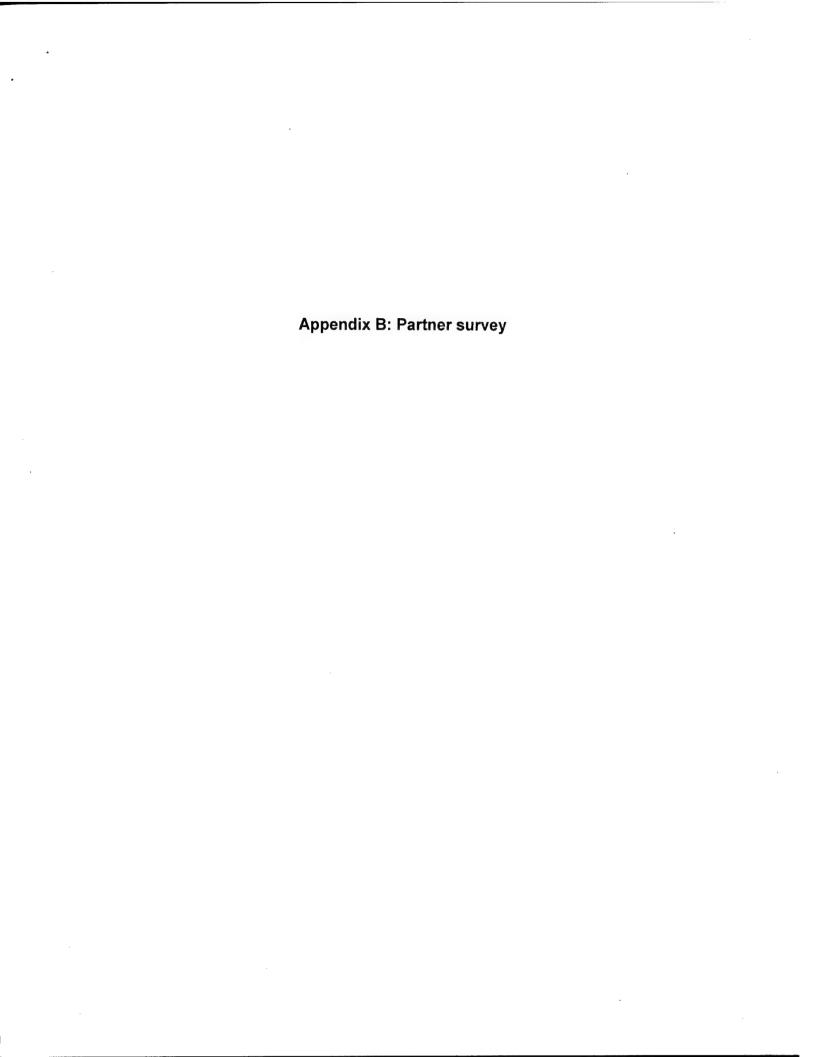
vourself?

e) did you worry about your cancer,

but keep it to yourself?

	All the	e	Most of the time	1	A good bit of th time		Some of the time	- 1	A little of the time	None of the time
f) did you feel that others who are close to you try to hide their true feelings about your cancer?]								
g) did you feel that others think less of you because of your health problems?]								
h) have you felt weak and small?]								
i) have you worried about the cancer spreading?]								
j) have you thought about your cancer?]								
k) have you worried about dying soon?]								
l) have you been concerned about side-effects of your cancer treatment?]								
m) have you felt that your cancer has given you a better outlook on your life?		3								
n) have you felt that coping with your cancer has made you a stronger person?]								
o) have you wished that you could change your mind about the kind of treatment you chose for your prostate cancer?]								
5) How true or false has each of the following statements been for you during the past four weeks?			finitely true		Iostly true	tr	either ue nor false		Aostly false	Definitely false
a) I feel that I would be better off if I had chosen another treatment for prostate cancer.	ad									
b) It bothers me that other men with prostate cancer get treatment that is ver different from what I will receive.	ry									

Thank you for your participation. Please mail the completed survey in the enclosed, stamped, addressed envelope.



MEN'S HEALTH CARE DECISION MAKING STUDY

FOR YOUR PARTNER TO COMPLETE

Thank you very much for your help.

Please return in the enclosed envelope.

Department of Veterans Affairs	VA RESEARCH C	CONSENT FORMS - Non Veteren
Subject Name:		Date:
Title of Study: Men's He	alth Care Decision	Making Study
Principal Investigator:	ruce Malkowicz, M.	D. VAMC: Philadelphia
	PARTNER CONS	ENT FORM
	Men's Health Care Decision	ion Making Study
	lth care decisions are made	ng asked to participate in a research study to The overall goal of the study is to develop ways
involve filling out a survey	that will be mailed to my h	e used: My participation in this study will ome. This survey will ask about my feelings tive procedure to participation in this study is no
3. Description of any process inconvenience involved is t		liscomfort or inconvenience: The only ipate.
4. Expected risks of study:	The risk to me is only an ur	alikely chance of breach of confidentiality.
identifying information will questionnaire and data file Principle Investigator and t	never appear on my quest will remain locked up at all the Project Manager. The f	onnaire or in a data file with my responses, the times, and will only be accessible to the file with identifying information will be destroyed resentations results from this research, you will
6. Expected benefits of stud of the study may benefit all	·	e from this study are none. However, the results isions.
7. Other treatment available	:: N/A	
•		I have read and understood this page of the consent form. Subject initials
SJECT'S IDENTIFICATION (LD. plate or give name-la	ast, first, middle)	Witness initials
		Continued →

8.	Use of research results: I understand that all information collected in this trial will be kept strictly confidential except as may be required by law. No one outside of the study personnel will know the reason: for my involvement in the study. If any publication results from this research, I will not be identified by name or in any form that could lead to my personal identification.
9.	Special circumstances: No special circumstances.

Subject name	Subject signature				
Subject address					
Witness name	Witness signature				

	Instru	ctions:				
This questionnaire asks about you prostate cancer and deciding on a confidential. It is extremely important questionnaire:	treatment.	Your answe	rs will be ke	pt strictly		
1. Please fill it out and return it to made but BEFORE your parts (i.e. surgery, radiation, seed in treatment, please fill out the qu	ner has begu iplants, etc).	n or undergo But if your j	ne treatmen	it for prostat	e cancer	
2. Please fill out this questionnair partner. We are interested in your partner. So please do no filling out the questionnaire.	YOUR thou	ghts, even on	the question	ns that ask a	bout	
3. Please answer every question t response.	o the best of	your ability,	even if you	are unsure o	f your	
If you have any questions, please Thank you in advance for your p	articipation.			xin at 215 57.	3 9722.	
Date you are filling out this question	onnaire:					
1) Which of the following pos	sible treatmen	nts for prosta	te cancer hav	e you heard (of?	
(check all that you have hed ☐ Surgery (Radica)	<i>ard 0])</i> I prostatector	nv- procedure	where they r	emove the pr	ostate)	
☐ Radiation therap		iy procedure	, which could be	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,	
☐ Seed implants (I		7)				
☐ Hormone therap☐ Watchful waitin	y a (No treatme	ent hut gettin	o regular blo	nd tests to che	eck on the	
status of the cancer)	_	m, out gottin	5 regular ole			
Please rate what you think your partner's chance of impotence would be if he were to get each of the following treatments. For each one, assume he is ONLY getting that one treatment.						
	Not at all likely	Slightly likely	Somewhat likely	Very likely	Extremely likely	
a) Radical prostatectomy (surgery)						
b) Radiation therapy						
c) Hormone therapy						
d) Seed implants						

e) Watchful waiting (no treatment)

treatment.		C1!-1-41		omewhat		Extremely	
	Not at all likely	Slightly likely	S	likely	Very likely	likely	
a) Radical prostatectomy (surgery)							
) Radiation therapy							
c) Hormone therapy							
d) Seed implants							
e) Watchful waiting (no treatment)							
4) Please rate what you think your partner's chance of cure would be if he were to get each of the following treatments. For each one, assume he is ONLY getting that one treatment. Not et all Slightly Somewhat Somewhat Extremely							
	Not at all likely	Slightly likely		Somewhat likely	Very likely	likely	
a) Radical prostatectomy (surgery)							
b) Radiation therapy							
c) Hormone therapy							
d) Seed implants							
e) Watchful waiting (no treatment)							
e) Watchful waiting (no treatment) Questions 5-8 ask about YOUR their possible side effects			nt pic				
Questions 5-8 ask about YOUR their possible side effects How concerned are you about		out differe	ery	ostate can	cer treatmen	Not at all	
Questions 5-8 ask about YOUR their possible side effects How concerned are you about your partner: 5) experiencing impotence (trouble getting or maintaining an	Extren	out difference very very concerned concerned very very very very very very very very	ry	ostate can	cer treatmen		
Questions 5-8 ask about YOUR their possible side effects How concerned are you about your partner: 5) experiencing impotence (troubl getting or maintaining an erection) 6) experiencing incontinence	Extren	out difference very very very very very very very ver	ery erned	Somewhat	cer treatment Slightly concerned	Not at all concerned	
Questions 5-8 ask about YOUR their possible side effects How concerned are you about your partner: 5) experiencing impotence (troubl getting or maintaining an erection) 6) experiencing incontinence (trouble controlling his urine) 7) experiencing risks of anesthesia (the medicine given to patients	Extren concer e	out difference very product of the concern of the c	ery erned	Somewhat concerned	cer treatment Slightly concerned	Not at all concerned	
Questions 5-8 ask about YOUR their possible side effects How concerned are you about your partner: 5) experiencing impotence (trouble getting or maintaining an erection) 6) experiencing incontinence (trouble controlling his urine) 7) experiencing risks of anesthesis	Extren concer e	out difference very very lety very l	ery erned	Somewhat concerned	cer treatment Slightly concerned	Not at all concerned	

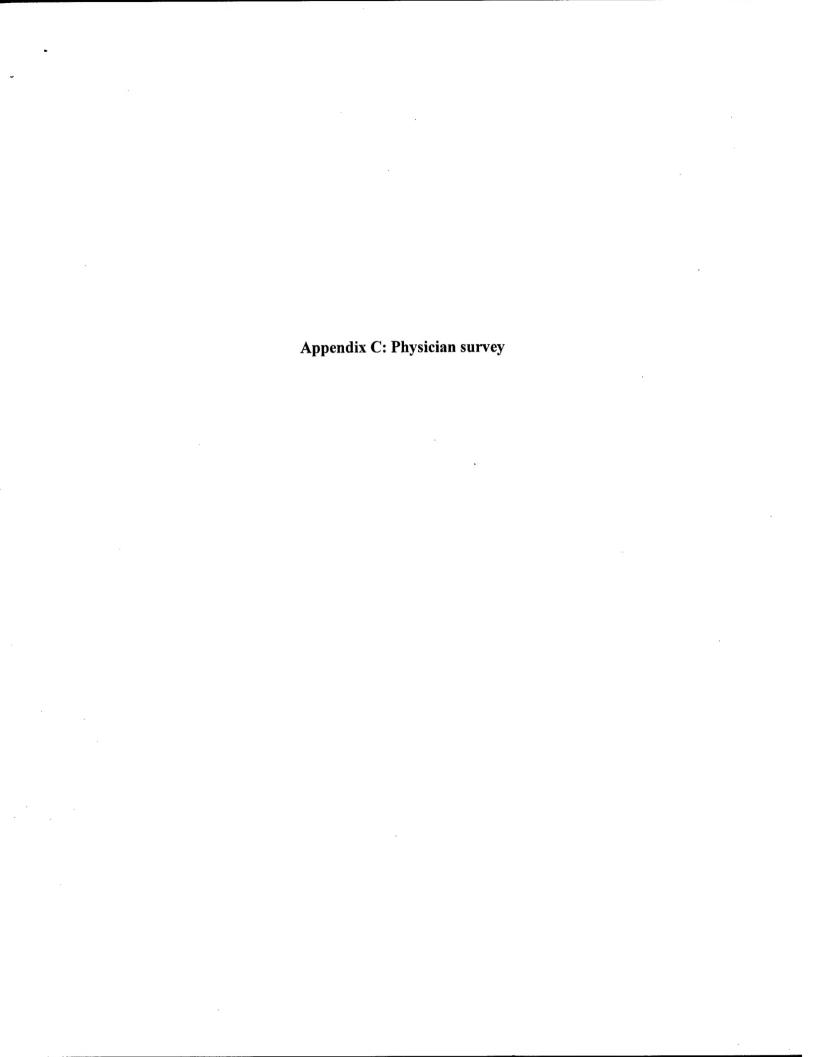
Questions 10-13 ask about YOUR thoughts about what your PARTNER thinks about different treatments and possible side effects. Please remember to respond without input from your partner.

How	concerned do yo	ou think your	Extremely	Very	Somewhat	Slightly	Not at all
	er is about:		concerned	concerned	concerned	concerned	concerned
10) ex	periencing incon le controlling his						
11) ex	periencing impot g or maintaining	ence (trouble					
12) expanesth	periencing the rises esia (the medicing patients to put to the surgery)?	sks of he that they					
	tting the best cha	nce of cure					
14) Which treatment do you think your partner thinks has the best chance of cure for him? ☐ Surgery ☐ Radiation therapy ☐ Watchful waiting ☐ Seed implants ☐ Hormone therapy ☐ Other (please explain): The next section asks about the discussions that you and your partner had about treatment							
option	ns.						
15)	How often did number below) I Never	you and your pa 2 Seldom	ما در دور الماريخ الم	3	ent options?		5
16)	Would you hav number below) 1 Much less	2 A little	,	3 either more		4 A little	5 Much
If you responded "never" to question 15, skip to question 19. Otherwise, continue to question 17. When you had these discussions about treatment options, who initiated them?							
17)		☐ My partner were you with the second of t	□ W	ve both initiations? (pleas	ated some of	the discussi mber below))
	Very dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied		ier satisfied lissatisfied		ewhat isfied	Very satisfied

	1. 2 Never Seldom	N	ow and then	Quite	Very often	
The f	following statements focus or ate cancer. Please indicate to	n the way you o what extent	deal with th	e fact that y	our partn he ways d	er has escribed.
prose		Never	Seldom	Now and then	Quite often	Very often
-	ry to discuss it with my partne	r 🗆				
	sk my partner how he feels					
pa	hen something bothers my artner, I try to discuss the roblem					
m	m full of understanding towar ly partner					
24) I n	nake my partner feel that he is ot alone in this					
25) I to	ry to persuade my partner to bllow the doctor's instructions					
26) I t	ry to hide my worries about m artner					
27) I t	ry to act as if nothing is the					
	give in when my partner makes	s an				
29) I j	ust wave my partner's worries	, –				
p	lo everything to prevent my artner from thinking about his isease					
31) I c	can't endure my partner being oncerned and act as if I do not otice my partner's worries.					
32) I t	ake over as much of my partner as possible.	er's				
33)	How strongly did you want decision? (Circle a number	below)	and the second second second second	into your pa	rtner's trea	
	Not at all A little		3 omewhat	Ve	4 minimum l Ty	Extremely
34)	How satisfied are you with diagnosis and treatment opt	tions? <i>(Circle a</i> Neith	n you have all number below 3 her satisfied hissatisfied	ow) Some	tner's pros	state cancer Very

This l	This last section asks a few questions about you.						
35)	What is your age? years						
36)	What is your race? ☐ African-American ☐ Asian-American	☐ Caucasian ☐ Hispanic ☐ Other (please specify)					
37)	What level of education have you c 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 high school college	ompleted? (Circle a number below) 6 17 18 19 20 21+ graduate school					

Thank you for your participation. Please mail the completed survey in the enclosed, stamped, addressed envelope.



Date//		Patient name					
Please fill out after	telling patient of l	iis positive prostate bi	opsy and his treatm	tent options.			
getting surgery	☐ Yes therapy ☐ Yes	0 0	mone therapy [☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No			
2) Did you recomme	end a particular treat	tment to the patient?	Yes D. No (If	no, skip to #5)			
3) What was your pr☐ Radical pr☐ Brachythe	ostatectomy		☐ Hormone ther☐ Other (Please	2 -			
☐ Not at all strong 5) Do you think the p	☐ Slightly strong patient would have	on for this treatment opt Somewhat strong preferred more or less in	`□ Very strong nformation from you	Extremely strong ? (choose one)			
Much less	t' 2 A little less	Neither more nor less	4 A little more	Much more			
6) Do you think the j	patient asked all of	the questions that he ha	d? □ Yes	□ No			
 7) Which statement best describes how much medical information this patient wants? ☐ He wants only the information needed to care for himself properly. ☐ He wants additional information only if it is good news. ☐ He wants as much information as possible, good and bad. 8) Which statement best describes the role this patient wants to play in his medical decisions? ☐ He prefers to leave the decision to his doctor ☐ He prefers that the doctor make the final decision after seriously considering his opinion ☐ He prefers to make the final decision after seriously considering the doctor's opinion. ☐ He prefers to make the final decision on the basis of the facts he learns from the doctor and elsewhere, without considering the doctor's opinion. 							
9) Did you suggest tl	hat the patient speak	to a radiation oncologi	C 1	□ No			
And the second s				to next page →			
gift certificate to	l out a questionn Le Bec Fin. Wr The next drawin	INNER AT LE BEC aire, we will enter yo ite your name below g will be in Decembe I (only necessary to give	ou in a raffle to w and we will enter r, and we will con	this slip			

10) Compared to other newly diagnosed prostate cancer patients, how much did this patient ask questions or elicit information about his diagnosis, treatment options and/or prognosis?						
1 2 Much less A little less than others than others	s N	3 either mor nor less	e A	4 little more than others	N	fuch more an others
11) How concerned do you think this patient is about:	Extremely	Very	Somewhat	Slightly	Not at all	I don't know
a) experiencing impotence						
b) experiencing incontinence						
c) experiencing risks of anesthesia						
d) getting the best chance of cure						
12) Did you give the patient information about his chance of cure using numbers (for example, "a 2% chance") or words (for example, "a very small chance")? No numbers/only words No information given about chance of cure 13) Using the response options below, please rate what you think this patient's chance of cure would be if he were to get each of the following treatments? For each treatment, assume he is ONLY getting that one treatment. (Enter 1 for not at all likely, 2 for slightly likely, 3 for somewhat likely, 4 for very likely and 5 for extremely likely). Radical prostatectomy Radiation therapy Brachytherapy Watchful waiting						
☐ I made the final decision ☐ I made the final decision after serion ☐ The patient and I shared responsib ☐ The patient made the final decision ☐ The patient made the final decision considering my opinion. ☐ I don't know (because the patient must be made years) ☐ The decision has not been made years	ously consider ility for the fin after seriousl on the basis of made the decis	ing the particular all decisions of the factors of the factors.	ntient's opinion on. cring my opinion ts he learned fi	on. om me and	l elsewher	e, without

Thank you for completing our questionnaire.